

# THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,

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VOL. IX--NO. 21.

A WHIG CHRONICLER OF THE TIMES, THE PEOPLE, AND THE COUNTRY.

“We shall always be Victorious when we all pull together!”

PUBLISHERS.

IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 438.

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1852.

## THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

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## A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

### THE CARRIERS' ADDRESS,

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE,

On the 1st day of January, 1852.

Time has a wallet at his back,  
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion.”

Good friends of all parties, religious, profes-  
sional,  
Who number the earth, and who waste the  
pure air;  
Whatever your conditions, whatever your profes-  
sions,  
Old or young, gentle, simple, or gay or fair;  
Howe's you have liv'd through the years you  
have wasted;  
Whatever your fortune, whatever your cheer;  
Whether bitter or sweet—he the cup you have  
tasted—

What boots it?—I wish you a HAPPY NEW  
YEAR.

At old time in his wallet has stor'd day by day,  
His tools for oblivion, that region of gloom,  
One deed have you res'd from thereon by the  
way?

What may avail in a season to come?

Our "enf's" have you troubl'd—worn with up-  
right intent.

To compass them above with endeavor's sun-  
cear,

However the "Power above" shapes the event,

It's well done—I wish you a Happy New  
YEAR.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Three Melon Seeds; Or, the Duellist and the Jokers.

Three young gentlemen, who had finished the most substantial part of their repast, were lingering over their fruit and wine, at an eating house in London, when a man, of middle age and middle stature, entered the public room where they were sitting, and seating himself at one end of a small unoccupied table, he called the waiter and ordered a simple mutton chop and a glass of ale. His appearance at first view was not likely to arrest the attention of any one. His hair was getting to be thin and gray; the expression of his countenance was sedate, with a slight touch, perhaps, of melancholy; and he wore a gray surtout, with a standing collar, which evidently had been in service, and was just a coat as an officer would beswear upon his serving man. He might be taken, reasonably enough, for a country magistrate, an attorney of limited practice, or a schoolmaster.

He continued to eat his chop and sip his ale in silence, until a melon seed, sportively snapped from between the thumb and finger of one of the gentlemen at the opposite table, struck him upon the right ear. His eye was instantly upon the aggressor, and his ready intelligence gathered from the ill-suppressed mirth of the party, that this impudent stranger was intentional.

The stranger stopped and picked up the melon seed, and a scarcely perceptible smile passed over his features, as he carefully wrapped the seed in a piece of paper, and placed it in his pocket. This singular procedure, with their preconceived impressions of their customer, somewhat elevated as they were by the wine they had taken, completely captivated their gravity, and a loud burst of laughter proceeded from the group.

Unmoved by this rudeness, the stranger continued to finish his fatigued repast in quiet, until another melon seed from the same hand struck him upon the elbow. This seed also, in the infinite amusement of the other party he picked up from the floor, and carefully deposited with the first.

Amidst shouts of laughter, the third melon seed was soon after discharged, which hit him upon the left breast. This, also, very deliberately took from the floor, and deposited with the other two.

As he arose, and was paying for his repast, the gayety of these sporting gentlemen became slightly subdued. It was not easy to account for this, as each of the party was evidently in high spirits, and with that air of dignified composure which is a thousand times more terrible than wrath, drew a card from his pocket, and presented it with perfect civility to the offender, who could do no less than offer his own in return. When the stranger unclosed his surtout, took the card from his pocket, he had a glace at the young man, who was properly busy among his friends who are present. Let us pray.

The effect was paralytic—and ere that

“leaky temple” had echoed the loud “Amen” which rose simultaneously from the kneeling multitude, Mr. Ellis and his friends were among the missing.

Some months after this occurrence, a case of assault and battery came up before the magistrate of C—. Ellis was the defendant's counsellor, as fate would have it. Mr. G. was the plaintiff's most important witness, having by chance been passing when the injury occurred. Ellis had fostered a spirit of revenge towards the preacher ever since the camp-meeting and was determined upon this occasion to gratify that spirit, by showing up the worthy divine in the most fanciful colors. The court was crowded, and the revengeful petit-judge was gloating in inward rapture over the fine opportunity which was about to present itself for re-paying the preacher in his own currency. Mr. G. was a man of athletic proportions, with the mien of a yeoman, and the sinewiness and dignity of a field officer, and as he took his place upon the stand, all eyes were turned upon him. In his simple, unostentatious manner, he related the circumstances of the affair, as they occurred. Now came the counsel's privilege of cross-questioning.

“Did I understand you to state, Mr. Gilruth, that you saw the defendant strike the plaintiff?”

“I know not what you may have understood,” replied the witness, “but if my eyes serve me properly, I certainly did witness a maneuver that would warrant that description.”

“Am, you saw him strike, then; will you please inform the court how hard a blow was inflicted?”

The witness looked at the counsels and seemed hesitating. The complacent petit-judge insisted upon a statement.

“As nearly as I can remember,” replied the witness, “the blow was sufficient to knock the plaintiff down.”

“That is not an explicit answer,” said the counsel, somewhat nonplussed by the preacher's coolness. “I wish you to explain to the court how hard a blow was inflicted by the defendant upon the person of the plaintiff, as set forth in the indictment.”

“Shall I answer the gentleman's question?” said Gilruth, turning to the magistrate.

“As you please,” replied the justice. “You wish me to give a satisfactory demonstration of the velocity of the blow, which brought the plaintiff to the ground?”

“I do,” said Ellis.

“Well, then,” continued Gilruth, advancing a few steps toward the counsel, “as nearly as my judgment serves me, the blow was about equal to that!”—at the same instant planting his enormous hand of bones directly between the lawyer's eyes, smashing his spectacles, and prostrating the “unlucky limb of the law” upon the floor. A simultaneous roar of applause burst from the delighted audience, as the crest-fallen attorney commenced gathering himself up from the most frivolous thing in the world. He knew he had lost his case, and that more than a hundred were converted; that he had been converted some years before, and had joined the church.

He said he lived in Urbana; that the Methodists had great revival there a year or more ago, and that more than a hundred were converted; that he had been converted some years before, and had joined the church.

“What did you do?” asked we.

“Nothing—only I won the money, and then got drunk and had two fights; that's all, and they turned me out for that!”

A Jug with a Moral.—The jug is a most singular utensil. A pail, a tubular glass, or a decanter may be used, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that it is clean; but the jug has a hole both in the top, and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over its surface. You can clean it only by putting it in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in cleaning the jug and vice versa. If the jug is like the human heart, no moral eye can penetrate its recesses, and you can only judge of its purity by what comes out of it.

An exchange tells of a “shower of goose eggs falling as large as hail stones.” That's a lie—but we know of a place where there used to be showers of hen's eggs—rough ones—and saw the man who was out in the storm!

Local politics run high in the Western country. A candidate for county clerk in Texas offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and throw in a cradle.

One of the worst things to fatten on is envy. In our opinion, it is as difficult for a grudging man to raise a double chin, as it is for a bankrupt to raise a loan. Plumpness comes not from roast beef, but from a good heart and a cheerful disposition. So says the Albany Dutchman.

At length the gentleman who had been his second in the former duels, once more presented himself, and tendered another

## A Roland for an Oliver.

Few persons in Southern Ohio have not heard of “Brother Gilruth” an eccentric divine of the Methodist persuasion, whose good humored plifz, and gentle suavity of manners have made him as welcome a guest, and popular a preacher, as his formidable and commanding person backed up by an uncompromising sense of propriety, have rendered him notorious as a terror to evil doers.

Something of a revivalist was Bro. G., and his success in wielding the sword of the spirit has brought many a stubborn heart to bow in humble contrition before the God of mercy. At a camp meeting he was peculiarly at home; and whether on the stand, or acting in the capacity of a self-constituted “body of police,” his weight and standing in the community was universally recognized.

It is said, in every man's life there are incidents sufficient, if properly connected, to make an interesting book. That Bro. G.'s is not without incident, the following anecdote which I do not remember to have seen in print, will testify.

It appears that at a camp meeting, not far from the capitol, Bro. G. had incurred the deadly hatred of a young “sprig of the law” from C—, whose avowed opposition to religion had rendered him obnoxious to the christians in the community. He went to the meeting with the express design of having “a time,” taking with him three or four bad companions.

Bro. G. was preaching when the young lawyer, and his friends entered the area.

# THE TRIBUNE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCLAMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

## Senate.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill making appropriations to improve certain rivers, &c., being the same bill passed by the House last session referred.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the message of the President relating to the Prometheus, was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling for information relative to flogging in the navy was taken up and passed.

Mr. Pugh's resolution setting apart Friday for the consideration of private bills was taken up, debated, and lost, not two-thirds voting for it.

The resolution after some debate was adopted.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. Houston opposed them.

Mr. Foote replied, charging the Senator with intriguing for the Presidency.

The debate became quite personal and so continued, with explaining and replying, until they adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Carter asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on Koussuth and introduce him to the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the President's message.

Mr. Seymour moved to refer that portion of the message relative to rivers to the Committee on Commerce instead of the Committee on Roads and Canals.

He said that in no instance had the subject of rivers and harbors been divided as now proposed. They were so materially connected they should go together.

The subject was finally laid aside to take up the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of September, 1859, making land warrants assignable at any time prior to location.

Several amendments were taken up and debated. No question was taken, and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

## SENATE.

After petitions being presented, Mr. Atchison moved and it was resolved that when the Senate adjourned it be till Friday.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to the resolution calling for information relative to flogging in the navy.

Mr. Shields gave notice of a bill to increase the efficiency of the army by providing for a retired list of disabled officers.

Mr. Mallory offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry to be made as to the expediency of establishing a naval department at Key West.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Cramers having the floor, yielded to Mr. Cass, who is now speaking.

## HOUSE.

Has been engaged in Committee of the Whole on the bill explanatory of the bounty act of September, 1859.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

## SENATE.

Met at a quarter before 8.

Mr. Finch said as there was no quorum present he would move an adjournment.

Mr. Bradbury said he hoped the Senate would wait a few minutes, and perhaps a quorum would appear. He said something should be done towards an investigation as to the causes of the fire in the library.

Mr. Finch withdrew his motion.

Mr. Mangum moved that when the Senate adjourned it should be until Monday.

The Chair decided that the motion was out of order, and that less than a quorum could only adjourn from day to day.

Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate adjourn, which was lost; yeas 10 nays 10.

After a short interval Mr. Mangum renewed his motion, and being then agreed to, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

## HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the following select committee on the Bountiful Land Bill:

Massrs. Dunn, Stevens, of Georgia; Harris, of Tennessee; Tuck and Bassell. The Speaker had before the House a communication from the Librarian, stating the loss of the Congressional library and its contents by fire on Wednesday in a manner perfectly unaccountable to him, as no fire had been used in the apartment for a long period, nor had any lights been burnt in the room since it had been under his charge. The loss of books is about 30,000 volumes, 20,000 were saved in the adjoining room.

He expressed a hope that searching investigation will be made as to the cause of the conflagration, so that a like accident may be avoided in future.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., introduced a bill, which was passed, making an appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended for the discharge of expenses incurred for the extinguishment of the library of Congress, and the removal of its ashes, the preservation of books saved and the construction of a temporary building for the purposes of the same.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

SENATE.—Met at a quarter before 10 o'clock, and immediately adjourned, there being but few members present.

HOUSE.—Not in session to-day.

Condensed from the Frankfort papers.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Monday, Dec. 22, a bill was referred to incorporate the Maysville and Covington Railroad Company: passed.

Also, an act to incorporate the Versailles and Woodford county Railroad company: passed.

The bill more effectually to suppress the practice of gambling, came up as the special order.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky expects and demands that those measures, and all their requisitions, shall be faithfully, uniformly, fully and cordially complied with and put into execution, in their true spirit and meaning, by the people of her sister States.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky will maintain the Union of the States and the Federal Constitution, in all its parts, to the extent of her ability, at all hazards, against the revolutionary efforts of any party or body of men; but she will submit to no encroachment upon her rights, whether of property or otherwise, as guaranteed by the constitution and such necessary laws as are required to enforce its provisions.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States.

printed, and made the special order for Wednesday:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State of Kentucky approves, and will maintain, the series of laws enacted by the Congress of the United States, commonly known as the Compromise Measures, as a final and definitive settlement and adjustment of the vexed questions and great interests involved.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky expects and demands that those measures, and all their requisitions, shall be faithfully, uniformly, fully and cordially complied with and put into execution, in their true spirit and meaning, by the people of her sister States.

Resolved, That the year and day on the passage of the bill stood, yes 13, yeas 13.

So the bill was passed.

The bill from the House changing the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the last day in December was taken up and passed.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in the consideration of the Revised Statutes.

In the House, on the 23d, the committee on Propositions and Grievances was discharged from sundry petitions in regard to the liquor traffic.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary committee, for the benefit of the Livery Stable Keepers of this Commonwealth—[gives a pen on horses and vehicles placed in their stables, for the amount due them for keeping, if not paid.]

Mr. Wintersmith offered an amendment providing that the county courts shall have the same power to fix the rates of keeping and hiring horses, that they now have to fix tavern rates.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was then passed.

The House then took up the special order for 3 o'clock, being the resolution providing to extend the present session beyond sixty days.

Mr. Willingham offered an amendment providing that the General Assembly will only take a recess for one day, that day being the 25th December.

After a protracted debate, the amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, as required by the constitution, by yeas and nays, which stood as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Spangler (Roberson) Messrs. Alfred, Bailey, Baker, Briggs, Bryan, Bellin, Barnum, Caldwell, Calvert,坎宁, Carlisle, Chapman, Cosby, Cox, Craig, Duncan, Edelin, Engleman, Fitch, Gear, Grier, Geiggs, Green, Haley, Harman, Helm, Herndon, Higgins, B. F. Huene, Huddley, Hurt, Janes, Jones, Kerrick, Lauderdale, J. H. Lewis, R. G. Lewis, Lindsay, Marshall, McHenry, McKee, McNary, Mitchell, Mitchellson, Monroe, Morris, B. M. Moore, W. F. Moore, Musgrove, Nash, Park, Salter, Spragg, Stern, Stivers, J. J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Timonan, Tye, Watson, Webster, Wilkins, Willingham, Wilmore, Wimfrey, and Wintersmith—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bates, Bell, Boyd, Burnam, Davis, Dodds, Edgington, Elms, Ford, Givens, Goldaday, Haifield, Holladay, A. M. Hume, Johnson, Keith, Laffan, McMillan, Morgan, Oglesby, Sebres, Shoppard, Sims and Trident—25.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, a bill was reported allowing Justices and others to take depositions: passed.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Revised Statutes.

In the House, on the 23d, a bill from the Senate to punish persons for endangering life by placing obstructions on railroads was passed.

The House took up the bill to amend the charter of the Lexington and Danville Railroad company; and the amendments offered by the Judiciary committee: the amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, the time was principally consumed in the consideration of the Revised Statutes, and in the House on the same day, the business transacted was almost entirely of a local character.

In the House on Friday, Dec. 26, Mr. Anderson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to John A. Jacobs, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Danville, to exhibit the proficiency of some of the scholars of said institution, on to-morrow evening.

Mr. Anderson, from the Judiciary, reported a bill to charter the Springfield and Perryville Turnpike road company: passed.

After much debate, the bill to charter the Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad company was passed.

A joint resolution requiring the Governor to have thirty-one guns fired on the 3d of January, and the same number on the 22d of February, was adopted.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to prevent the use of concealed weapons.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, the time of the Senate was again occupied by local business, and the consideration of the Revised Statutes.

In the House, on the 27th, the Senate bill to prevent the use of concealed weapons was taken up.

After remarks by many members for and against the bill, it was laid on the table.

A bill reported from a select committee to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from returning to this State, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Elms, a bill for the benefit of James E. Gardner, of Butler county, was taken up. (Authorizes him to solemnize marriage in any part of the State, being a *State of the Peace*.)

Mr. Huddley offered an amendment, providing that if he is not at home, his wife may perform the ceremony: rejected.

The bill was amended by confining his power to Butler county.

Mr. Anderson moved to extend the privilege to M. T. Christian, of Boyle county, with the same restrictions: rejected.

The bill was then passed, making an appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended for the extinguishment of the library of Congress, the removal of its ashes, the preservation of books saved and the construction of a temporary building for the purposes of the same.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. Wintersmith offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be

printed, and made the special order for Wednesday:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State of Kentucky approves, and will maintain, the series of laws enacted by the Congress of the United States, commonly known as the Compromise Measures, as a final and definitive settlement and adjustment of the vexed questions and great interests involved.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky expects and demands that those measures, and all their requisitions, shall be faithfully, uniformly, fully and cordially complied with and put into execution, in their true spirit and meaning, by the people of her sister States.

Resolved, That the year and day on the passage of the bill stood, yes 13, yeas 13.

So the bill was passed.

The bill from the House changing the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the last day in December was taken up and passed.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in the consideration of the Revised Statutes.

In the House, on the 23d, the committee on Propositions and Grievances was discharged from sundry petitions in regard to the liquor traffic.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary committee, for the benefit of the Livery Stable Keepers of this Commonwealth—[gives a pen on horses and vehicles placed in their stables, for the amount due them for keeping, if not paid.]

Mr. Wintersmith offered an amendment providing that the county courts shall have the same power to fix the rates of keeping and hiring horses, that they now have to fix tavern rates.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was then passed.

The House then took up the special order for 3 o'clock, being the resolution providing to extend the present session beyond sixty days.

After remarks by many members for and against the bill, it was laid on the table.

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IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

DANVILLE, KY.:  
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1852.

For President in 1852,  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,  
**JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

THE NEW YEAR.—As this is our first number for '52, we were about making a good many promises for the new year, but have changed our notion. The fact that many newspaper publishers promise much and perform but little, has already established for the 'craft' quite an unenviable reputation for lying, and we have no longer desire to add to it. We have during the year just closed endeavored to furnish our readers with an instructive and readable paper;—how far we have succeeded in this, we leave them to judge. We believe, however, from all the evidence we have on the subject, that we have given general satisfaction. The only promise, therefore, we have to make now, is, that during the year '52, we will if possible devote more energy and diligence to the Tribune, and spare no pains to make it an acceptable and useful weekly visitor to all our patrons.

Our subscription list is already perhaps as large as that of any paper (except those published in the larger cities) in the State, but our friends can easily extend our patronage, and we will suggest a most excellent plan. Let each subscriber to our paper get at least one of his neighbors or friends to subscribe also, and then have the kindness to oblige us still more by sending the new subscriber's name and \$2. Every one can do this much with the least imaginable trouble, while some of our patrons can easily succeed in getting us more than one, or even twenty new names—thus enabling us to enlarge our paper, and in other respects make valuable improvements in our office. We trust that this suggestion will be acted out. "Small favors thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion." Who shall we hear from first?

Hon. Ben. Edwards Gray has our thanks for Congressional favors.

Our readers should pay particular attention to our new advertisements this week. They will be found more than usually interesting.

We invite attention to the card and advertisements of Messrs. TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG, dealers in Furnishing Goods, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Armstrong formerly resided in this place, and is known to our citizens as an accomodating dealer.

SETTLING TIME.—Start not, gentle reader, we do not intend dunning you at this time, but we wish merely to suggest, that as this is the season of the year in which to settle and square up all accounts, it would save a great deal of time to our Merchants and business men generally, if those who have open accounts with them would without delay call and settle up, either by cash or otherwise.—The business men of our town have been unceasing in their endeavors to furnish their customers with every article that could be needed or desired, and it is nothing more than the duty of all indebted to call upon them now, and square up accounts.

THAT CAKE.—We received on yesterday, as a New Year's present from our kind friend, Mr. SHINDLEBOWER, a large and beautiful Cake, handsomely decorated, and altogether gotten up in a style that cannot be excelled. While we return our thanks to Mr. S. for his substantial remembrance of the printer, we would take occasion to recommend him to our readers as an accomplished confectioner, always ready and prepared to give every description of work in his line, and that in the very best and most satisfactory manner.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL!—The Library building, connected with the Capitol at Washington, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th ult. The fire is supposed to have caught from the flues connecting with the furnaces in the main basement of the Capitol. The dome of the Rotunda was in great danger at one time, but both that and the two Halls of Congress were uninjured except by water. Baker's Hotel, which adjoined the Library, was also entirely consumed. The Library contained 55,000 volumes, of which 35,000 are destroyed, together with many of the busts, paintings, &c. The entire loss is estimated at over \$100,000, but the greater portion of it is irreparable, as many of the works destroyed were rare, and cannot be replaced.

The whole number of Whig papers in the United States is 724; Democratic 725; Free Soil 58; Religious 111.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECTED.—On Monday last, the Legislature of Kentucky elected Hon. Archibald Dixon to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the resignation of Mr. Clay. The several ballottings resulted as follows:

First Ballot—Dixon 44, Hines, (Dem.) 59, Robertson 31, Morehead 19.  
2d—Dixon 34, Hines 57, Robertson 23. Morehead 18.  
3d—Dixon 36, Hines 53, Robertson 20, Morehead 19.

4th—Dixon 35, Guthrie (Dem.) 52, Robertson 20, Morehead 29, Harlan 6.  
5th—Dixon 34, Guthrie 46, Robertson 21, Morehead 28, Williams 1, Cox 1, Tom Masch 1.  
6th—Dixon 39, Guthrie 41; Morehead 31, Bradley 1.

SENATE BALLOT—Dixon 51, Guthrie 55, Morehead 1, Garret Davis 1, Underwood 1, Helm 1.

Hon. Archibald Dixon having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected U. S. Senator from Sept. 1st, to March 4th, 1852.

The Whigs of the Legislature deserve some credit for settling this matter with such promptness, but we have serious doubts whether the election of Mr. Dixon will give anything like general satisfaction to the party. He is a true and talented Whig, and will make an able and dignified Senator, but, as is well known, there exists considerable prejudice against him in many parts of the State. Whether such prejudices are well or ill founded, we will not now attempt to discuss.

THE BAKERS gave their first and only Concert in this place, on Tuesday evening last, but owing to the very unfavorable weather, many of our citizens missed a rare treat by not being present. The Bakers are, undoubtedly, the best company of singers we have ever listened to. They all have excellent voices, and the delightful harmony with which they blend them together, cannot fail to have the most pleasing effect upon an audience. As most of their music is of their own composition and arrangement, there is more pure originality in their singing than that possessed by any other travelling company of vocalists. All who attended their concert here were more than delighted with their performance, and all who became acquainted with them, impressed with their sociable and modest deportment. Though strangers, the Bakers have left behind them here many warm friends and admirers, and should they ever visit our city again, a most cordial welcome will be extended to them.

PROSCRIPTION.—Gov. Powell has nominated to the Senate Messrs. C. C. Rogers and Thomas G. Randall, to be Directors, on the part of the State, in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in place of Madison C. Johnson and Henry T. Duncan, Esqs., succeeded.

ONE MORE EVIDENCE.—The Democrats in the Legislature, at the election of U. S. Senator on Monday last, cast their votes on three ballots, for *Eliz. Hise!* who declared the Compromise "a thing to be scorned and spit upon." The oft-repeated question of "Which is the Union Party?" is rapidly approaching a settlement.

THE RIVER.—A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, a few days ago, said:

"It is possible that on my return to New York I may be enabled to go. I shall probably go to Washington in a few days. The Senate of the United States have passed a resolution to bid me welcome in the name of your great nation. I am entirely aware of the immense value of that great welcome. It has been suggested that it has no political meaning; but I know that it has, and a meaning, too, of the deepest importance. (Applause.)

Upon this the Baltimore American justly remarks that "it is much to be feared that Kossuth is missed by some of those around him in reference to the intentions of Congress towards him. A cordial welcome to the country is one thing, and an inference in European conflicts is quite another thing. The Government may extend the first, but it will pause before the other step and will not take it. So we are of the opinion at least."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—A California letter states distinctly that the object of a large company of emigrants who recently left San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands, is to establish a Republican State there. To this end a constitution had been formed in San Francisco prior to their departure, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery. The correspondent is said to be a gentleman of experience and judgment—an old California mingling in possessing the confidence of the communities of San Francisco and Sacramento, and likely to be in the confidence of parties to the movement in question.

Twymen, of the Paducah Democrat, and McCarty, of the Journal, are joking each other pretty sharply. The following is McCarty's "last brick":

The editor of the Democrat says he saw us going to market the other morning with a chunk of whiskey ice in our fist. Poor Twymen! he was in a sad condition that morning, and imagined he saw snakes, blue devils, the man with the poker, and a whole market-house full of curiosities and monstrosities. Pity, that he should publish to the world the horrid fancies of his disordered imagination.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express contradicts the report that Mr. Fillmore has positively declined being a candidate for the Presidency, and says: "President Fillmore, however, has stated to those who would offer their services to promote his views, that he was not administering, and would not administer, the affairs of Government with an eye to personal aggrandizement. His aim is the accomplishment of 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' and, with this aim steadily in view, his chiefest ambition is to secure the perpetuity and well being of the Union—the whole Union. Nor will he employ Government power and patronage to procure his nomination for President in the coming Whig National Convention. But if he is nominated, there is no doubt he will accept, and if he accepts, (mark the prediction!) he will be elected."

HOGS.—The total number of hogs slaughtered in Louisville this year, the Courier thinks, will not vary much from 187,000, against 197,000 slaughtered last year.

The Cincinnati Prices Current, of the 23d, states that the total number of hogs received this season, was 241,784, against 223,266 at the same date last year.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 22d, states that the total number of hogs packed in that city up to Saturday evening, is set down in round numbers at 27,000 head, against 55,000 for the same time last season.

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THAT GRAHAM, the publisher of the popular magazine bearing his name, is a man of good sense, who has his hear in the right place, and knows how to appreciate the trouble and vexation "country editors" are subjected to. Just hear him:

CURIOS, ISN'T.—They intend in Kentucky, to blacken the noses of all convicts,

so that if they escape they may be detected.

Pike of the Flag, suggests that the

operation be extended to all delinquent

subscribers to periodicals and newspapers

he knows.

Graham lays down and expounds the law as it ought to be applied to those who forget to pay up once a year.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself laid laid?"

This is the paper—and its read—

"I'll go and say the printer."

Then let his face be covered over,

That he may face it—no more,

But if he don't pay up his score,

Remain an *out-and-out*—er.

Graham had occasion last year to say "take your country papers"—and good

doctrine it is too—he says now "GO AND PAY FOR THEM!—TIME'S UP!"

We thank you, friend Graham, for this wholesome advice to our delinquent partners, and hope they will receive it in all good grace, and at once attend to it.

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# THE TRIBUNE.

## CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT

SEN'D DR. E.

**HAVING** made considerable additions to his establishment, the subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he can now supply all orders that may be made for Cakes, Candies, Fruits, &c. &c. at any time, either at wholesale or retail. He is also prepared to furnish Weddings, Parties, Balls, &c.

With Pyramids, &c. made of French Candies, Cakes, Oranges, Macaroons, Kisses, &c. &c.

On the most reasonable terms and shortest notice, and he respectfully solicits orders for such work, and invites all to call and see specimens of his work, and learn his prices. He pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to all his patrons, as he feels confident that the best interests of the Confectionery business, and those have never been more important, than this have been in the course of this century. A large stock of every thing in his line, constantly on hand, including every description of French work.

At Louisville, the Old Confectionery establishment, on Third street, opposite the Tribune Printing Office.

T. J. SHINDLER-POWER

Sept. 26, '51.

**A New and Superior Invention.**

**ESSENCE of Coffee.**—With 20 cents to 25 cents a pound of Coffee, Coffee made from this Essence is much wholesomer, more delicate, finer, & perfectly clear, and in all respects better than the best pure Java Coffee. This Essence was never introduced in this country until recently, and is proved sufficiently to be the best article of the kind that ever came before the public.

A fresh supply just received at the Grocery, Commission & Forwarding House of

JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

Wool--Wool.

**10,000** POUNDS WOOL wanted, for which the highest price in Goods will be given by T. CALDWELL & SHACKELFORD.

**Collins' History of Kentucky.**—50 vols. for sale at the Bookstore of

R. A. WATTS

Sept. 15, '51.

**Hewitt's Shaker Sarsaparilla.**—A large supply for sale by

R. A. WATTS

Sept. 15, '51.

**Glass Plates.**—All sizes, can be had at

G. W. HEWEY'S.

Sept. 15, '51.

**SPUN COTTON.**—50 and 800 at 10 cents; 400 at 11 cents, each.

REN. ROWLING.

Sept. 15, '51.

**Superior Family Flour.**—J. T. Rogers, Miller, of Superior Flour, from the celebrated Magnolia Mill, Madison, at the store of the subscriber, on Main street, on Danville.

JOHN WILSON.

Sept. 15, '51.

**To Blacksmiths.**—We are now receiving a large and general assortment of Red River Iron,

D. A. RUSSELL & CO.

Sept. 15, '51.

**COTTON.**—5 lbs. Rio Coffee for \$1. 12 lbs. Sugar for 60 cents.

E. BOWLING.

Sept. 15, '51.

**Durham Henn Nutting Cheeses.**—JONA. NICHOLS & CO. have just received a number of two of this celebrated and famous Cheeses—small size, weighing about 10 lbs. each—which are offered at a reasonable price.

Sept. 15, '51.

**Willow Baskets, &c.**—We have just received in solution to our large stock of Groceries, a supply of Willow Glass, Market and Wash Baskets; 1 doz. leathern Yankee Water Buckets; 5 " 3 in. iron Buckets;

5 " blue and green; 5 "

5 " Painted Tubs, from largest to smallest sizes.

Sept. 15, '51.

**JONA. NICHOLS & CO.**—**NEW GOODS.**

**Fall and Winter--'51!**

**L. DUMMITT** has just received and opened his Fall and Winter Stock of

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.**

Sept. 15, '51.

**MONUMENTS, TOMBES,** and every description of

**MAKING WORK!**

Dark from the Grave a dolorful sound,

With friends attend the earth,

In hush with marble mark the ground

Where slumbering ashes lie.

B. L. FRAYNE,

Corner of Main and Fourth,

Opposite the "Batterton House,"

Sept. 15, '51.

**Very Desirable**

**Tavern Property for Sale.**

**W. M. M. FIELDS** has just received the

best, prettiest, and largest stock of

**Dress Goods**

embroidered, &c. &c.

and every description of

**House Furnishing.**

Sept. 15, '51.

**SPANISH CIGARS.**—5,000

HAVANA Regalias, in store

and for sale by

J. L. SMITH.

Sept. 15, '51.

**CANVAS SHOES.**—40 or 50 superior CANVAS SHOES, a selection article, just received and for

sale by

G. A. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 15, '51.

**CASH FOR HIDES!**

5,000 lbs. for Beef Hides,

at my Tann Yard, in Danville,

Cash, Leather, Coarse Shoes, 5 cents per lb. for Hides weighing under 30 lbs.; 30 and over 4 cents per lb. Also, I will still continue to take on the shares, and will sell Leather very low. I will sell Coarse Shoes at from \$1.50 to \$1.50 per pair.

S. S. MOORE.

Sept. 15, '51.

**Town Ordinance.**

ORDERED, that any person or persons who may, in any way, participate in starting any Hemp Field, or any other within the limits of Danville, shall pay a fine of 100 DOLLARS, and all costs that may accrue therefrom, to be deducted in the usual manner, and to be in force from its publication. Bearer of the Board of Trustees of the town of Danville.

V. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Sept. 15, '51.

## FRESH SUPPLY:

Fall and Winter Dry Goods!

**D. A. RUSSELL** respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his large supply of *Fall and Winter Dry Goods*, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, consisting in part of

Ladies' Goods, of the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large assortment of superior Dress Silks; Shawls, Scarfs, Muff's, &c. &c.;

Challis, Cambric, and Vestings;

Flats and Caps; Boots and Shoes;

A large and general assortment of Hardware, every-kind of Knives and Forks, and a full supply of Saddles' Hardware; Seating, Fastenings, and every description of leather in their kind; also, Saddles Tack, & every description of leather.

A large supply of Travelling Trunks,

some of the best quality;

Nov. 1, 1851.

Lexington, Oct. 15, '51.

D. A. RUSSELL.

Sept. 15, '51.

**NEW STOCK!**

Fall and Winter Dry Goods!

**Caldwell & Shuckford**

ARE now in receipt of their heavy Fall

and Winter importation of

**STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS;**

**BATS & CAPS; BOOTS & SHOES;**

Batins de Laines, Worsted de Laines, Danisks of all colors; Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtains Arms, Loops, Gimp's, &c.

We have paid particular attention to the

**Dress Goods**

of every description, all of which we

respectfully invite the notice of

**OUR CUSTOMERS**

At all widths, cut to suit the purchaser.

**CURTAIN MATERIALS.**

Batins de Laines, Worsted de Laines, Danisks

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